

PASSENGER SHIP RAN AGROUND IN RAPIDS OF ST. LAWRENCE

Had 330 Passengers and a Large Crew Aboard—Two Sisters of Charity Aided Captain and Members of Crew in Quelling Mild Panic—Passengers Are Being Landed at the Rate of 20 an Hour—No Lives Have Been Lost—Broken Rudder Chain Causes Disablement—First Accident of Its Kind in Long Sault Rapids in More Than Fifty Years.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., July 17.—Passengers were being landed slowly today and tonight from the passenger ship *Rapids* in more than 50 years occurred yesterday when the *Rapids* King of the Canadian Steamship line was disabled in Long Sault Rapids, in the St. Lawrence river yesterday. Because of the dangerous current the passengers were being taken off in a small boat attached to a strong cable at the rate of only 20 an hour. It was not expected early tonight that the work of rescue would be completed until after midnight as the steamer had aboard 330 passengers and a large crew. No lives have been lost.

The accident, said by old river men to be the first of its kind in the long Sault Rapids in more than 50 years occurred yesterday when the *Rapids* King bound from Prescott, Ontario, to Montreal, broke her rudder chain. With much difficulty the crew by means of the tiller, managed to beach the vessel 15 feet from Barnhardt's Island.

When the rudder chain broke the steamer had just passed through what is known as the "cay" of the rapids. The current was so strong that the big boat was turned completely around and a hole torn in a forward compartment before she was today. The steamer listed slightly to starboard.

Captain Datten of the *Rapids* King, one of the oldest pilots on the river had a small boat launched with two sailors as companions and personally undertook to make a landing and send for relief.

The wreck was at a point slightly inhabited and it was not until early evening that the news of the accident reached here.

Passengers, the majority of whom were tourists including several newly married couples, were thrown into a small panic when the accident occurred. Captain Datten and members of the crew, assisted by two sisters of charity who were passengers, were prompt to quiet and reassure them.

Passengers spent an anxious night and few even attempted to procure any sleep. At a late hour several searchlights were arranged on shore and played upon the disabled steamer. The searchlights were used tonight in assisting the work of rescue.

Three murder suspects arrested in Trenton.

Trenton, July 17.—Matthew Bonkowski, 37, of Bridgeport, Conn., another man and a woman were arrested here today in connection with the slaying of Mrs. Sarah Parr, of Philadelphia, 33-year-old widow of a Civil war veteran, who died yesterday as the result of wounds inflicted by robbers who ransacked her home.

The other prisoners, according to Henry Reinschreiber, 29, of New York and Calla Gamble, 24, of Philadelphia. They were taken into custody at the New Jersey end of the Delaware river bridge as they were enquiring the way to the New York road.

In a statement to the police Reinschreiber is alleged to have admitted the robbery but declared an unknown confederate whom they met, went upstairs to Mrs. Parr's home and beat her while he and Bonkowski remained down stairs and held Edward Reed, 34, brother of the dead woman. Afterward, according to Reinschreiber, the three men, who took some jewelry from the house and the three men divided the spoils. Fourteen 15 gold pieces were found in a money belt which was taken from Reinschreiber by the police.

Reinschreiber told the police he was well upstairs by the accomplice who was holding Mrs. Parr down on the floor. He said he tied the woman's hands and feet while the unknown man ransacked the upper story.

They were searching for \$500 but could not find it. Later Reinschreiber claimed he took only a handkerchief from a trunk and did not participate in the slaying.

A soldier burned to death at Coblenz.

Coblenz, July 17.—James Higgins, a member of the motor transport corps of the American forces in Germany whose home was at Dubuque, Iowa, was burned to death last night under an overturned motor truck.

When the spill started Higgins gave the warning to a number of men who were in the truck, enabling all of them to escape. He was caught under the machine, however, and was fatally burned when the engine back-fired, setting fire to the gasoline.

Ninety Sinn Féin prisoners mutinied.

Plymouth, England, July 17.—Ninety Sinn Féin prisoners, recently brought from Ireland to Plymouth, mutinied Saturday. When the men were paraded Saturday morning they refused to go to work despite the persuasions of the governor and deputy governor of the prison. They finally had to be forced back to their cells by the large staff of wardens.

Another slight disturbance occurred in the prison today, but no details have been given out.

American women students in Italy.

Rome, July 17.—The American women students who are visiting Italy are attracting much attention here. Today they discovered Vittorio Orlando, former premier, dining in the same restaurant with them and gave a demonstration in his honor. College girls interspersed with applause were given Signor Orlando who rose and bowed his acknowledgment. The freest motion of the students has created astonishment among the neapolitans.

Japan Divided On Armsament

Bureaucrats Fear Result May Strangle Japan's Political and Economic Development.

Tokio, July 14 (By the A. P.).—Japan today seems an empire divided on the great issues created by the summons of President Harding to a conference on disarmament. Far Eastern problems on one side, largely in the ranks of the bureaucrats, there is a fear that the proposed conference will be dominated by the Anglo-Saxon nations, and that the strangle Japan's political and economic development.

On the other side is a powerful liberal group which demands that Japan enter into the deliberations fearlessly, submitting her wants, resolutely combating their claims, haggling and bickering, and finally winning a compromise.

Many members of the privy council, according to the well informed Chugai Shogyo Shimpo, are pessimistic about the conference. They lack confidence in the proposed disarmament conference, and believe that the Far East indicates co-operation between the United States and Great Britain in an attempt to settle international questions favorably for them, an indication of which was to be seen in the attitude of the English toward the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

The invitation to China to join into the conference, it is further urged, is additional evidence in support of the theory of a secret purpose on the part of the Anglo-Saxon nations. The argument that China would be able to strike with the support of England and America for a settlement of questions in her favor, resulting in injury to Japanese interests in Manchuria, is quoted as saying:

"Japan should make participation conditional on the settlement of all questions between Japan and the United States, including opening the economic doors of all territories in the Pacific to orientals."

The Jiji Shimpo and the Nichi Nichi condemn the pessimists and urge Japan to go forward without hesitation in the present her case to the world. The Nichi Nichi says:

"We have become a sensitive, nervous nation—neurotic. If we are isolated we will be unable to do anything. It is more important for us to destroy the national disease of fear and suspicion and achieve our resurrection."

The choice of Japan's delegation for the Washington conference, according to the press, which demands the ablest representatives. It has been suggested that Premier Takaki Hiraoka should go, but it is not likely that he will accept.

The English language would be used in the conference. The Japanese language would be used in the conference. The Japanese language would be used in the conference.

Talk of coalition ministry in Japan.

Tokio, July 14.—(By the A. P.).—The leaders of the Kensei-Kai, or opposition party, believing that the Washington conference is more important to Japan than the disarmament conference, are planning to form a coalition ministry.

The Chicago Union Station company was authorized by the interstate commerce commission to issue six million dollars, first mortgage bonds, for constructing a union passenger station in Chicago.

Several hundred strikers from the mills of the International Paper company were seen in the conference a sign to control Japan's activity in the far east so as to fair fair minded American movements without risking a conflict with Japan.

The Chivakows, an important group of men who took part of striking city street and garbage collection employees, organized a small riot in Great Falls, Mont.

Bishop Channing B. Brewster of the Episcopal diocese of Connecticut, officiated at the laying of the cornerstone of a new chapel and parish house at St. James Episcopal church, Danbury. The structure is to cost \$100,000.

The probable suicide of Arthur Irwin, an old-time ball player and more recent manager of teams in New England leagues, was reported by officers of the Metropolitan line steamer Calvin Austin when she docked in Boston.

A plea for 7.5 per cent. barley malt was made before the joint congressional commission on agriculture by J. A. Jones, representing Minnesota grain dealers, and Charles Kenny, representing a Minnesota farmer elevators association.

The fight of the American Legion for the soldiers' bonus will be continued with renewed vigor, declared Major John G. Emery, of Grand Rapids, Mich., national commander of the legion, in commenting on the "side tracking" of the bonus bill in the senate.

All federal proceedings against Captain Robert Rosenbluth of New York and Sergeant Roland Pothier of Providence, R. I., in connection with the shooting of Major Alexander Crombie, at Camp Lewis, Washington in October 1918, are to be dismissed.

A master, reporting on an investigation of affairs of the Prudential Trust company, Boston, which was closed last September, announced that he had found a transfer of \$750,000 from the savings fund of the company to cover cash shortages in the latter.

Bank Commissioner Allen of Massachusetts asked the supreme court for authority to see to the Boston National bank the assets and property of the Hanover Trust company, which was closed during the first few months of the financial operations of Charles Fend.

Michael Kinslow of Lowell also known as Robert Kinslow, was arrested charged with passing counterfeit bills. He was said by federal officials to have admitted passing \$2 federal reserve notes raised to \$20 in Portland, Me., Lowell, Haverhill, Lawrence and in northern New Hampshire.

Mrs. Eva Catherine Kaber was found guilty of murder in the first degree, in Cleveland but with recommendation of mercy, by the jury which tried her on a charge of plotting the killing of her husband, Daniel P. Kaber, under the influence of a substitute for gold, platinum and silver in filling of teeth.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS

Efforts to prevent betting at race tracks in Ontario are being made by the provincial authorities.

Conferees between Prime Minister Lloyd George and Edmond De Valera will be resumed today.

The Donald R. MacMillan Arctic expedition is ready to sail from Wiscasset, Me., for the exploration of Baffin Land.

Pope Benedict received Prince Hirohito, the Japanese emperor, in a solemn audience.

An organization of sharecroppers pledged to wage an intense campaign for repeal of the state boxing law opened headquarters in Camden, N. J.

Greek troops have occupied the city of Kula, on the southern branch of the Bagdad railroad about 75 miles southeast of Bursa.

The London Evening Standard states it has learned that G. S. Zimovitch, the governor of Petrograd, has resigned from the soviet government.

Lloyd Milfin, portrait painter and author of lyrics died of paralysis at his home in Norwood, Lancaster county, Pa., in his 78th year.

Premier N. T. Pachtich, of Jugo-Slavia, is seriously ill and his life is despaired of according to reports received in Vienna from Belgrade.

The title of honorary doctor of the Academy of Paris was conferred upon President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia university by the University of Paris.

Funeral services for Thomas F. Enright one of the first three American soldiers killed in France during the World war, were held in Pittsburgh at St. Paul's cathedral.

War office authorities of Mexico declared that the uprising in the state of Tamaulipas led by General Martin Herrera would be put down in little more than a week.

George Koch, station master for the Public Service company in Jersey City, N. J., experienced a close shave when lightning knocked him to the floor and left him practically blind.

Saturday was the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of a farm owner, Bow, near Concord, N. H., of Mary Baker Eddy, founder of the Christian Science church.

Approximately twenty million dollars was added to the government's revenue during the fiscal year just ended through recoveries from false and fraudulent income tax returns.

President Harding may take to the saddle for exercise when cool weather comes again, riding through the parks of Washington from Lincoln farm, his only present outdoor diversion.

Captain Carl T. Vegesback, commander of the New York navy yard, was assigned to command the new district, relieving Rear Admiral Huse.

The Connecticut River Paper company, of Holyoke, paper jobbers, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy with liabilities listed at \$30,444 against assets of \$27,123. Unsecured claims totaled \$15,611.

The house committee investigating the escape of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, of the German spy ring, decided to reopen hearings Tuesday but Chairman Peters declined to indicate the new line of inquiry to be followed.

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Reports on Daniels-Sims Controversy

Conflicting Views by Members of Senate Naval Committee on Direction of the Navy.

Washington, July 17.—(By the A. P.).—Widely conflicting views regarding direction of the American navy during the early months of the war were detailed in public today of a senate naval committee investigation. The committee was organized by Secretary Daniels and Rear Admiral William S. Sims. The reports constitute the last chapter in the controversy of July 1919, caused by Rear Admiral Sims' letter sharply criticizing the Daniels war administration.

Mr. Daniels, former President Wilson and Rear Admiral W. S. Sims, former chief of operations were scored severely in the majority republican report. These officials were as stoutly defended and as highly praised in the minority democratic report. Admiral Sims was commended for his major and assailed by the minority.

A "self-defensive, non-aggressive and non-political" policy was imputed to the democratic administration by the minority report, which also charged many serious delays in navy operations. The minority found that "uniform success of operations simply demonstrated the wisdom of the policies adopted and the plans carried out by the navy department."

Senators Hale, Maine; Ball, Delaware, and Keyser, New Hampshire, signed the republican majority report and Senators Pittman, Nevada and Trammell, Florida, the democratic minority. Each report was a separate volume containing detailed testimony from scores of witnesses during the naval subcommittee inquiry of May, 1920.

Two recommendations were made by the majority for appointment of a professional commission of naval officers to study and apply to the American navy lessons of the World war and for a presidential commission, including civilians, to study the conditions in navy organizations. No recommendations were presented by the minority.

The investigation resulted from reading by Senator Hale, Maine, of a letter to the navy department dated June 1, 1919, in which Rear Admiral Sims, then chief of naval operations, had expressed his views on the navy department's handling of the war.

Support was given by the majority report against the former administration. The minority asserted that "none of the charges that seemed at all serious were justified or warranted and were not supported by the facts presented, nor were they in the opinion of the officers who appeared before the subcommittee."

Admiral Sims' principal charge, that administrative delays were estimated to have cost 100,000 lives and 15,000,000 men unnecessarily was discussed in both reports.

The conclusion seems inevitable that had these delays in naval opinion not occurred the American expeditionary force might have brought about an allied victory earlier than they actually did, said the majority report. But extent of which these delays failed to shorten the war is altogether conjecture.

The minority report described the Sims charge as "monstrous," and "without foundation" and added: "Admiral Sims failed absolutely to produce any evidence to support his charges. The evidence behind a shadow of doubt that the army was transported abroad as fast as it was needed, and that the navy was not one of our transports and munitions and supplies for our army crossed the water in ample volumes at all times."

Chief strictures were laid by the majority against the former administration for alleged failure to prepare for war and for an alleged lack of aggressive policy both of which were denied by the minority. The majority charged, however, that its criticisms of navy administration were confined to the period prior to 1918, declaring thereafter "the navy was carried in such a way as to reflect most credit on the administration."

The majority in its report stated that "the conclusion seems unavoidable that upon entering the war and for many months thereafter the primary motive of the administration was not to do everything possible to win the war with the allies and against Germany," but rather does the predominant purpose of the administration seem to have been about the future of the United States apart from the allies in case the latter might be defeated or in case of a peace without victory might be. The majority declared that "we are forced to conclude that our naval unpreparedness, though great was not the principal reason that delayed action by the United States navy during the war."

The majority found that the principal cause of their delay was the secret defensive non-aggression, non-helpful policy imposed on the navy by the administration through Secretary Daniels. The majority report on the direct issue between the naval secretary and Admiral Sims had this to say:

"We find that Rear Admiral Sims was not properly advised as to the policy of the department or as to the force being sent him; and that his requests were not acceded to readily; remained unattended to; and that he was not provided with an adequate staff."

"We find that this general lack of support on the part of the navy department, and the consequent delay in his negotiations with the allied commanders."

Admiral Sims was justified in opposing the laying of the North Sea mine barriers during the first few months of the war when the available mines were very unsatisfactory.

(Later Admiral Sims advocated and did everything in his power to complete the construction of the great barrage.)

"We find that substantially all of the recommendations made by Rear Admiral Sims during the first months of the war were later adopted after delays ranging from a few weeks to a year."

The minority summarized its findings as follows:

"That the major charges made by Admiral Sims, such as that the navy department by delays prolonged the war four months, caused the loss of 2,500,000 men shipping, 200,000 lives and the needless expenditure of \$15,000,000 were unfounded."

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HOOPER PLAYS TO BELIEVE THE SHORTAGE OF HOMES

Would Divert Greater Portion of \$22,000,000,000 Savings Deposits to Home Building—Estimated Shortage of Homes Throughout the Nation is 1,500,000—Would Have Project Facilitated by an Amendment to the Federal Reserve Act.

Washington, July 17.—Plans for relieving the estimated shortage of 1,500,000 homes throughout the country through the diversion of a greater portion of the nation's \$22,000,000,000 in savings deposits into home building are under consideration by Secretary Hoover.

The commerce secretary considers that there has been a tendency during the past few years for the savings of the people to find their way into commercial paper, bonds and similar securities, rather than into home building while a critical housing situation has developed with about 117 families for each 100 homes.

The chief reliance of the country in the necessary financing of home building in the opinion of Mr. Hoover must be the savings institutions. With a total of \$22,000,000,000 available from these sources he believes it will be found after eliminating the building and loan societies and actual savings banks who devote about 50 per cent. of their deposits to home building, that the savings deposits of national banks, state banks, trust companies and insurance companies, comprising more than one-half of the total, probably do not loan more than 10 or 15 per cent. of their savings assets to housing.

Mr. Hoover suggested that 40 or 50 per cent. of the nearly one-hundred and sixty million dollars of deposits in postal savings banks could be diverted to home building purposes. A larger portion of the savings deposits of national banks through amendment to the federal reserve act.

"Mr. Hoover said, 'that we should have a very much more stable economic system if we had a more regular proportion of our savings available to home building. There is in fact no other economic fund than our savings institutions from which our home building can be safely secured.'"

NO WORD FROM JAPAN ON FAR EASTERN QUESTIONS

Washington, July 17.—The state department so far as could be learned tonight had received no word from Tokyo in response to the informal explanation made Friday as to the probable scope of the conference proposed by President Harding.

Officials believed several days might elapse before any response would be received and this was strengthened tonight after the reading of Associated Press dispatches from Tokyo stating Japanese opinion. Both officials and public were greatly divided on the issues involved in the proposed conference. It was stated no disposition existed to seek a hurried reply from the Tokyo government, and it was made plain that a confident belief existed that Japan willingly would be glad to join Great Britain, France, Italy and China in accepting but participation in the discussion.

Suggestions have been made that some of the other powers, notably Belgium and The Netherlands, possess interests bearing on the proposed conference. Their suggestions have been met, it is understood, with the explanation that while it had appeared unadvisable to conclude others in the full discussion, there will be no disposition to close the door to the smaller powers when questions affecting them are up for discussion.

REVOLT IN TAMPIO OIL FIELDS HAS BROKEN DOWN

Mexico City, July 17.—(By the A. P.).—The revolt led by Gen. Larimer Herrera in the Tampico oil region has apparently broken down without the firing of a shot. Herrera's request that he be permitted to surrender has been granted by the government and the persons of his followers who are said to number about 130.

The center of interest throughout the four-day period of the rising was General Larimer Herrera, commander-in-chief of the federal forces in the Tampico district. He returned to Mexico City from the garbison a few hours before dispatches told the insurgent movement led by Herrera, who was his trusted aid and second in command.

In view of persistent stories that Gen. Herrera was not in control of the situation, the administration there was anxiety as to what course he would take. He immediately announced himself in complete harmony with President Obregon, disavowed Herrera's actions and declared the revolt as inspired by certain oil men, who willfully misled the soldiers into believing that the rebellion was his personal desire.

PRESIDENT CRUISING IN CHESAPEAKE BAY

Washington, July 17.—President Harding, who left Washington Saturday afternoon with a party of friends and associates on board the yacht *Mayflower*, spent Sunday cruising in Chesapeake Bay. The *Mayflower* was reported by naval radio tonight on her return trip. The president was encountered during the entire period.

MARRIAGE OF OWEN MOORE AND MISS KATHRYN PERRY

New York, July 17.—The marriage of Owen Moore, motion picture actor, to Miss Kathryn Perry, his leading woman in several pictures, was announced today. Mr. Moore recently was divorced by Mary Pickford who later married Douglas Fairbanks. Mr. and Mrs. Moore were married in Greenwich, Conn., Saturday.

entirely disposed.

"That the few changes which appeared to have some justification in fact—such as that for a time Admiral Sims was not furnished all the staff he desired or needed—are trivial in comparison with the vast operation and great activities of the navy during the war that they hardly deserve serious consideration."

"That in no instances was shown that any or all of the delays of military errors alleged by Admiral Sims had any serious or material effect on the general results."

"That while no navy is ever 100 per cent. perfect the United States navy was as well prepared for war as any other navy at entrance into the war."

"That at no time did the navy fail to perform promptly and efficiently every task that was imposed upon it."

"That in its major operations such as making possible for transportation of two million American soldiers across the Atlantic without the loss of a soldier in an American troopship bound for France, the United States navy made a record never before equaled in history."

"That in its manifold activities not only in operations and transportation, but in shipbuilding, in training and recruiting a personnel of over half a million men the navy exhibited an energy and efficiency never excelled."

"That the uniform success of our operations demonstrated the wisdom of the policies adopted and the plans carried out by the navy department. And its responsible officials in the conduct of the war as the service—deserves the heartiest commendation of this committee and of the American people."

THE QUICKEST WINE END IN IRELAND SINCE JANUARY, 1919

London, July 17.—This has been the quickest week-end in Irish annals since January, 1919, when the extremist Sinn Féin campaign began. There was no hint of disorder, even in Belfast, where according to the Associated Press correspondent Col. Duffy, republican liaison officer for Ulster, has put a stop to Sinn Féin activities. Those (however) are still patrolling the street and the police are carrying revolvers.